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As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 29 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. RENNER, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain RENNER on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL EARLY.—The first-class Ship PORT WILLIAM, 624 Tons, registered Captain G. CASSLE, most part of her Cargo is loaded by the Owners, For Freight and Passage, apply to

CANJEE LILADHUR & Co.,
Munjid Bunder, Mooree Bazar.

24th May, 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE first-class French Ship UNION, will sail for the above Port in the beginning of next month. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship EMEU, (1,500 Tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th May 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer COMINGA, to Kurrachee, on the 28th instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply as above.

21st May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PEDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 26th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start from the above Port TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Victory*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childerdiehurg*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, at Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Deputy Commissary General's Office, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES ALLEN LAWSON has retired from our Partnership, and his Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on 7th instant.

LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Cochin, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims on, or indebted to, the Estate of the late Captain THOMAS HAWES BLAIR, H. M.'s 19th Regiment, Bombay N. I., are requested to communicate the same to the Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date.

C. M. BARROW, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Mahidpoor, 17th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or person who may have any claim against GUNPUTRAO SAMARAOWJEE and his Son RAMCHUNDRA GUNPUTRAO Hodoos, residing on the Girgaum Pallow Road, or either of them, are hereby required to produce his, her or their respective claims for adjustment before Messrs. RANDY & HEAD, Solicitors, Bombay, at their Office on the Bomb y Green, within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated this twenty-third day of May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 30 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Four Millions (4,000,000) of Pucka Bricks will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Canara, at Sirsy, up to 1 P. M. of the 30th June next.

The Bricks are to be delivered at Belekul Cove in Sudashewghur Bay and at various points on the River bank between Sudashewghur and Karka (20 miles) in such proportions as shall be hereafter decided on by the Executive Engineer.

One million Bricks must be delivered before the 1st December 1862, another million before the 1st March 1863, and the remainder before the 1st June 1863.

Each brick to be 8½ inches in length, 4½ inches in breadth and 3 inches in depth; all unsound bricks will be rejected.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Contract must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reasons for the rejection of a tender.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,282, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash ..... As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
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ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

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McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, May 26th and every succeeding evening during the week, Grand and Novel Equestrian Entertainments, commencing at half-past Eight.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Bombay that in consequence of the Building now erecting at Poona not being completed, he is enabled to give six more performances on

Monday ..... May 26th
Tuesday ..... ,, 27th
Wednesday ..... ,, 28th
Thursday ..... ,, 29th
Friday ..... ,, 30th
Saturday ..... ,, 31st

which will be the last half price performance given in Bombay. Box office open every day from 11 to 2, where tickets may be had and places secured. Smoking prohibited in the building.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

THOSE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS who have not returned their Arms and Accoutrements, are now required to do so at once at my Office, in Oak Lane, Fort.

W. C. SILLAR,
Bombay, 16th May 1862. Commandant.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOVT. OF INDIA BANK NOTES having been stolen from the undersigned, the Public are cautioned against receiving the same; and any one who will give such information as may lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded, viz. Rupees 100 each, Nos. 20149, 08020, 11162, 17972, 09972, 23960, 07651.

J. D'LANGE,
Commander *Bussorah Merchant*.

FOUND.

ONE LARGE WOODEN BEAM, measuring about from 30 to 40 feet in length, floating by the Ship's side; whoever shall apply for the same with proper Mark to Captain KERNAT on board the Ship *Good Hope*, within three days from this date, shall be delivered on paying the expenses.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

TO LET.

PREMISES in Apollo Street. Apply at the office of Mr. H. G. BRIGGS, opposite the Secretariate.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. MARSHMAN. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st PROXIMO.—A newly built House in Mount Road, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Ross. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Bombay and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE GODOWNS, suitable for stowing Cotton, &c., and situated near Chinch Bunder. For Terms, &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE NABEGAWALLA, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
2 Bungalows in Byculla—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea side with a story.
1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.
1 well commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.
3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We beg to give Notice that we have been appointed Agents for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency.

STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hammum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Bookseller in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wass, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejnoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 8, Marine Street.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 168 to 1,350 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Tank Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office
25th March 1862.

NOTICE.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN SHOLAPOOR AND HYDERABAD DECCAN OR SECUNDERABAD.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS beg most respectfully to inform the Public, that they have established a Bullock Transit Train from Sholapore to Hyderabad Deccan or Secunderabad, for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Merchants' Goods from 1st May 1862, and request the patronage of the Public.

The rates are as follows:—
For 1st Class Conveyance Shigram ..... Rs. 50 each.
For 2nd Class Conveyance Country Carts... ,, 25 each.
For 3rd Class Luggage Carts..... ,, 20 each.

For Luggage or Goods less than a cart load a charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per Bengal Maund will be made.

The Passengers will be conveyed to Hydrabad or Secunderabad within four days.

Luggage and Goods will reach these places after eight days.

For further particulars apply at the Transit Office, near Railway Station at Sholapoor, and in Bombay to SUCCARAM DEWROW, Proprietor's Agent in Hunman Gullee, without the Fort.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,
A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc.....	Rs.	18	per doz. Quarts
Pope Clément.....	,,	21	,, ,,
Chateau Larivelle.....	,,	22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte.....	,,	26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux.....	,,	26	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion.....	,,	27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
CRUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior Sec Estephen Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Chateau Lafitte "Most & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao.....
Maraschino.. } Liqueurs.
Absinthe.....
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	.....	,,	,, 24
White do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,
Brown do. }	.....	,,	,, 22
Yellow do. }	.....	,,	,,
MADEIRA, very old.....		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	,, 28
Do. Do.		Pints	,, 15
Red Seal.....		Quarts	,, 24
Do. Do.		Pints	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Lafitte		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 23
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality.....	A. DePaul.....	Quarts	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul.....	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Moritet...	Quarts	,, 35
Do.	do.	Pints	,, 19
ROCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Cobleutz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
	do.		
MOSELLE do.		,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 42
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do. ..... Julius Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica.....		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....		,,	,,
Do. .....Hollands in cases.....		,,	,,
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivet, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	32
Amontillado, Rich ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	32
Port Black ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	28
Do. Pints ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	15
Claret Black ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ,, ,,	...	35
Chamagne, Sparkling ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	36
Do. do. 1st quality ,, ,, ,,	...	42
Sauterne ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	30
Moselle ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	30
Do. Sparkling ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	36
Rhenish ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	20
Pale Brandy ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	30
Do. Do. very fine ,, ,, ,,	...	36
Gin, Old Tom ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	18
Geneva, ,, ,, ,, ,,	15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest ,,	...	36
Do. do. Pints ,,	...	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all Kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes.....	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. & in Barigoula.....	,,	2	8 ,,
Asparagus	,,	2	10 ,,
Black Pudding.....	,,	2	10 ,,
Do. with Truffles.....	,,	3	8 ,,
Haricots Verts.....	,,	1	8 ,,
Julienne Soup	,,	2	4 ,,
Do. Do.....	,,	1	6 ¼ Tin.
Patés Foies Truffled	,,	4	4 ,,
Do. Salpes	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Larks.....	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Seal	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Hare	,,	3	4 ,,
Do. Fowl	,,	3	4 ,,
Green Peas	,,	1	8 per Tin.
Sausages	,,	2	4 ,,
Do. with Truffles.....	,,	3	8 ,,
Truffles	,,	9	0 ,,
Harricots Flageolets	,,	1	8 ,,
Salmon in Oil	,,	3	8 ,,

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street, Bombay.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

MONSOON AMUSEMENTS.

HERBERT & Co. beg to inform all interested in Clubs, Libraries and Reading Rooms, that they intend making a very large reduction in their prices for Music and Cheap Literature, and in anticipation of liberal orders have placed about 5000 rupees worth of the most popular and amusing Books, and an immense assortment of favorite music, all at the English marked prices for *cash only*. Where a quantity is taken, and an invoice made out, a further reduction will be made. Music and Literature is equally reduced in price for *cash* and *prompt payment* where 10 Rs. worth and upwards is taken at one time.

Rampart Row, May 1862. HERBERT & Co.

MONSOON AMUSEMENTS.

HERBERT & Co. beg to inform Officers and Gentlemen connected with Institutions for the encouragement of mental recreation and scientific amusement that they have now in stock the largest and newest assortment of portable Musical Instruments ever imported to Bombay, and at prices very little in excess of those charged in London. The following may be had of the best quality;—about 90 CONCERTINAS of all kinds and by different makers:—from Rs. 8. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 42, 100, 125, 140, 175, to 250 each—with books and Music expressly for them, to aid in learning to play without instruction from a master:—about 30 VIOLINS of excellent make, all fitted in black cases lined and well made, each with handle, lock and key, &c. Rs. 25. 35. 50, to 80 each.

FLUTES:—A large and very valuable collection of these popular Instruments, priced from Rs. 5 10, 25, 40, 60, 90 to 300 each; of Boxwood, Cocoawood, German Silver, Electro Silver and *Solid* Silver,—all with tutors and music included in the prices quoted.

CORNOPEANS:—Electro-plated, and Brass, of different Models; the stock in hand comprises about 20 Instruments, Music and Books of Instruction included in the prices, from Rs. 40, 50, 70, 85, 100, 120, and 150 each.

TENORS:—VIOLONCELLOS:—SAXHORNS—BANJOS:—BONES:—SYMBALS:—CLARIONETS:—FLAGEOLETS, &c. &c.

CHEAP MUSIC:—Bound Books of Songs with Music; Viz 100 each of Mackey's, The Curcy, Christy's, Irish, Scotch, English, Comic, Glees, (with P. F. accompaniment)—Dibdin's, Russel's, Cowell's &c. &c. arranged as Solos for the voice only, or with other Instruments; also the same kind of bound Books for Solo Instruments:—Viz. Flute, Cornet, Guitar, Violin, Concertina &c. Prices from Rs. 9 to 12 per dozen. Cash with the order.

Catalogues of the Music and cheap Books are available, and will be sent free upon receipt of a stamped address (*one anna*). Purchases of Rs. 5 and under may be prepaid in stamps.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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PRICES CURRENT (May 24th, 1862.)

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	Per candy.
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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(From the Manchester Guardian, May 3.)

The demand this week has been more limited, and the market quieter in appearance, giving buyers rather a better choice and some slight advantage in prices. We reduce our quotations for American of middling and lower qualities about ⅛d. per lb. In Sea Islands business has been limited, but the small stock enables holders to obtain extreme prices. There has been a fair inquiry for Egyptians, but being freely offered, previous rates are barely maintained. The demand for Brazils has been moderate, and in some cases a slight concession has been made. For Surats there has daily been a fair inquiry, but in many cases a decline of ⅛d. has been apparent. 2,360 American, 680 Egyptian, 130 Pernam, 500 Bahia, 3,420 East India, and 120 Smyrna are reported on speculation; and 730 American, and 5,520 East India for export. The market opens with a moderate demand and tone apparently unchanged, but the sales will probably not exceed 5,000 bales. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 39,720 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	
310	Sea Islands.....	24	to 42	per lb.
—	Stained	—	to —	"
3080	Bowed Georgia	10½	to 13½	"
4210	Mobile	10	to 14½	"
1080	New Orleans	10	to 14½	"
1690	Pernam	12½	to 14	"
200	Bahia	12½	to 12⅝	"
220	Maranham	13	to 14½	"
2320	Egyptian.....	10½	to 21	"
—	Demerara	—	to —	"
50	Common West India	9½	to 14½	"
200	Peruvian.....	13½	to 14	"
240	Smyrna	10½	to 10⅝	"
2538	Surat	6½	to 11½	"
410	Madras	8½	to 9½	"
150	Madras, Western	7½	to 8½	"
150	Bengal	7½	to —	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	May. 2, 1862.	May. 2, 1861.
American	118630	818200
Pernambuco	13650	7720
Bahia	19930	70
Maranham	1110	8460
Egyptian	46730	42870
Common West India	2950	2640
Surat, &c.....	163800	110730
Bengal	670	—
Total...	367270	990890
		367270

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 623420

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 2, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862.....	482120	291970	107417
1861.....	784850	232280	161849

The imports during the week consist of 632 bales American, 522 from Brazil, 1,566 from Egypt, and 1,945 bales from the West Indies, &c.: total, 3,765 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling...	10½ to 12⅞	5½ to 7 11/16
Fair to good fair	13⅞ to 14	8 to 8⅛
Good to fine	13½ to 14⅛	8½ to 8⅝
New Orleans—ord. to middling...	10⅞ to 13⅜	5½ to 7⅞
Fair to good fair	14⅛ to 14⅜	8⅜ to 8⅝
Good	14⅜ to 15	8⅜ to 8⅝
Choice marks	15⅛ to 15½	9 to 9⅛
Mobile—ordinary to middling ...	10⅜ to 13¼	5½ to 7⅞
Fair to good fair.....	14 to 14⅛	8½ to 8⅝
Good to fine	14⅜ to 14⅝	8½ to 8⅝
American inferior	10½ to 11¼	4⅜ to 5⅝

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

11, MANCHESTER, BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL, 1*st May* 1862.

A large business has been transacted in Cotton during the past month, and a considerable advance has been established.

My last report closed upon a quiet market, with a hardening tendency in prices, based upon 12¾d per lb for middling Orleans, and 8¾d for fair Dholleras and Omrawattee; but before long a more active demand sprang up. The conviction deepened in Manchester that there could be no early settlement of the struggle in America, and buyers of goods began to operate more freely than they had done for some time. This encouraged spinners to enter our market more boldly, and as they were extremely bare of stock, they bought for two or three weeks at the rate of 35,000 to 40,000 bales, and this added to a considerable speculative inquiry, produced an important effect on prices. During the last week, however, the tone of the market became quieter, though without any weakness in prices all the last day or two; but rumours of French intervention in American affairs have again got afloat; the reported visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, to Richmond, is imagined by some to be a veil for diplomatic communications between the two sections and holders of Cotton in a few cases have pressed sales in consequence at a decline.

In Manchester, during the past month, a considerable amount of business has been done: the long continued curtailment in the production is beginning to tell seriously on the stocks of goods held at home and abroad, and with the exception of India, most of the consuming countries are now so bare that they cannot stave off buying much longer. Still merchants act with extreme caution, and there is nothing approaching to excitement in the demand. This healthie tone in the market has rendered so-nesim- past to keep up the consumption of Cotton. Further light has recently been thrown upon the subject by the publication of extensive returns of the state of employment in the manufacturing districts. From these it appears that the factories are still working fuller time than was generally supposed, the average of the whole district being about 5¼ days per week, or 7-12ths of the full rate of consumption. I therefore retain my last estimate of 28,000 bales for the kingdom, remarking that if there is any error, it is probably in putting it too low, and it is quite possible that present consumption of Cotton may reach 30,000 bales per week. Spinners are still adopting Surats more freely, and but little Cloth is now made exclusively from American Cotton, of which the weekly consumption is probably about 7000 bales. Longstapled Cotton is coming into much favour; the arrivals of Egyptians this year have been very large—nearly double the import of last season—and as they have been offered at relatively much cheaper rates than American Cotton, the trade have bought them very freely. Brazil Cotton also is abundant, and is attracting attention. From all other quarters the supplies are too trifling to deserve notice.

The export demand for the Continent still continues inexplicably small; though it has received no Cotton direct from America for about ten months, yet the export from this country since the 1st January only reaches 6000 bales, against 72,000 bales of American last year, while in East India Cotton it has taken (shipments from London excepted) 55,000 bales, against 78,000 bales. Nor is it supposed that the consumption there is reduced in a much greater ratio than here, and as it reached before the war at least 30,000 bales per week, it can hardly now be much below 15,000 bales. It is believed, however, that it is now utterly destitute of Cotton, with the exception of the stock in Havre of 60,000 bales, and as almost all its supplies must be drawn from this country, the export demand must largely increase ere long. The contraction of consumption in the Northern States of America also excites surprise. Since the beginning of the year they have only received 50,000 bales, or 3,000 per week, against a consumptive power prior to this time of 15,000 bales per week, and the wonder is increased when it is remembered that scarcely any supplies reached them in the latter half of last year, though the consumption was all that time going on at more than half its former rate.

These facts strikingly prove the flexibility of the commercial system, and the extraordinary power of high prices in adjusting supply to demand—for many years under the consumption has been fed almost from visible sources, and the sum at tension of the system has been borne without much apparent dislocation. But now we must have approached the period when the hidden reserves both of Cotton and Goods must be nearly exhausted everywhere, and the small production of the looms will be brought to feel the pressing demand from the wearers of Cotton fabrics, while the mills can only get their supplies direct from the visible stocks held in the Cotton entrepots, of which about five-sixths exist in this port.

The political news from America, during the month, has again been deeply interesting. The war continues its bloody progress with more fearful havoc than ever, and deep regret is felt in this country at the terrible suffering the American people are inflicting upon each other. In the earlier part of the month, the tide of success continued to flow on the side of the Federals. Their great preponderance of force enabled them to crush back the Confederates in the Mississippi Valley, and a deep incision was made into the central part of the Southern territory; Island No. 10 surrendered; Tennessee was pierced through, and the Northern armies reached the borders of Alabama and Mississippi, the third and last tier of Southern States. The advices from the North were very sanguine, and it was generally predicted that in sixty days the South would be compelled to give in. At this date the news reached us of a great battle at Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Mississippi, described by the Northern press as an important Federal victory, but for some time the accounts were so obscure and contradictory that the public scarcely knew what to believe. Later information, however, has strengthened the first impression, that the advantage rested with the Confederates, and that the battle, though attended with fearful slaughter on both sides, gave a decided check to the progress of the Northern forces. In Virginia, moreover, the South is evincing greater energy than was expected. The movement of the powerful Federal army in Richmond has been effectually checked at Yorktown, and the Confederates appear to possess resources adequate to cope with the Northern forces that threaten their capital. This development of military power on the part of the South was scarcely looked for, and it strengthens the opinion generally entertained in Europe, that its subjugation is not practicable.

From America itself not a whisper is yet heard of compromise or arrangement. In the north the opinion is still general that the rebellion can be crushed if not this summer, at least by the coming winter, and the idea is not entertained in any quarter of stopping short of this: while the tone of the South on the other hand, is as fierce and defiant as ever, and there is obviously no the slightest intention on their part to shrink from the present issue of the struggle. The sullen attitude of the Southern people in the districts occupied by the Northern forces, proves the absence of that Union feeling so much counted on at the commencement of the war, and dissipates any idea of a collapse of the Confederacy through internal disaffection. In the last few days rumours of French intervention have been received, and some little uneasiness has been shown among holders of Cotton, but there seems no foundation for this report. No doubt French *mediation* would be willingly offered whenever the temper of the American people permitted, but at present they are evidently not ripe for it, and the idea of using force to compel a settlement has been so entirely discarded, that it is hard to think it can be seriously mooted again. It is true, however, to some, that if the battle of Pittsburg is followed by others as sanguinary, the moral sense of the American people will revolt at the fruitless carnage, and a way be opened for the friendly mediation of foreign powers. Meanwhile the suffering in Lancashire increases, and the distress of the operatives is forcing itself on public attention. About one sixth of the hands in the factories are now idle, representing with their dependants a mass of nearly 200,000 human beings, while three times as many are subsisting on the scant allowance of half wages. Hitherto, the savings of prosperous times, and the sale of their furniture, have staved off absolute want, but now that those resources are getting exhausted, large demands will be made upon the poor rates in this and other districts. It is not thought however, that Government help will be required; for the wealth of the district is so great as to be able to cope with the difficulty for some time at least.

During the past month some cargoes of American Cotton have reached us by running the blockade, amounting in all to about 5000 bales. More liberal supplies are scarcely expected so long as the war lasts. The burning of Cotton is now reported from some districts of the South, but as yet no great quantity can be destroyed—perhaps not 2 per cent of the crop: but as the Federal troops are now skirting several of the Cotton regions, greater destruction may soon be heard of. As yet no Cotton worth mentioning has fallen into Northern hands, nor does it seem likely to do so. Altogether, the prospects of the Cotton trade are gloomy in the extreme.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 2nd May.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	17,000	133,000	134,000	334,000
1861..1,194,000		122,000	78,000	1,394,000

Decrease of Import this year 1,060,000

Export of Cotton to Liverpool and Outports to 2nd May.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	38,000	69,000	1,000	108,000
1861...	78,000	32,000	2,000	162,000

Decrease of Export this year..... 54,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 2nd May.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	119,000	165,000	84,000	368,000
1861...	819,000	110,000	62,000	991,000

Decrease of Stock this year..... 623,000

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre. Stock in Havre.

25th April	1862.....	.....	60,000
"	1861.....	.....	283,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 2nd May.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	140,000	255,000	85,000	480,000
1861...	680,000	55,000	55,000	785,000

Decrease of Delivery this year..... 305,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 2nd May.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	8,000	14,600	4,900	27,500
1861...	37,800	2,800	3,000	43,600

Decrease of Weekly delivery this year..... 16,100

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	7,000	16,000	5,000	28,000
1861...	42,500	4,500	3,000	50,000

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 2nd May.

American.		East India.	
Nil	1862		170,000
240,000	1861		235,000

Quotations for Cotton, 2nd May.

	1862.		
	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans American	...	13¾	14½
Mobile American.....	...	13¼	14
Uplands American	...	12¾	13⅝
Ginned Dharwar Surat.	...	...	10¾
Broach Surat	...	...	9¾
Dholleras Surat	...	...	8¾
Oomrawuttee Surat.....	...	...	8¾
Compta Surat	...	...	8¾
Pernam.....	...	...	13½
Egyptian	...	...	18¾
		1861.	
	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans American	8¼ to 8¾	7⅞	8⅜
Mobile American	8¼	7⅞	1⅛
Uplands American ..	8¼	7⅞	8⅜
Ginned Dharwar Surat.	...	...	6
Broach Surat	...	...	5¾
Dholleria Surat	...	...	5¼
Oomrawuttee Surat ...	...	...	5¾
Comptah Surat	...	...	5¾
Pernam	...	...	9
Egyptian	...	...	8¾

SAMUEL SMITH,
Cotton Broker.

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THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 01.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland	s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes.....	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank sells of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the same is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*or to Lady her Christian names or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Bombay and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 29th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 3 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. or Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d. "

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....			2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice		3	" "
Do. do. 6 do.		4	" "
Do. do. 12 do.		5	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Sale of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 24	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe..	Surat May 23.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat May 23.
	Behar (s)	Brooks.....	Suez 12 and Aden 18 May.
23	Elphinstone (s)	Tonton.....	Surat 24 May.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 24	South Carolina	Shepcott	Liverpool.
	Malta (s)	King	Aden & Suez.
	General Simpson.....	Gem	Liverpool.
	Jacob A. Westervelt.	Anderson	Liverpool.
	N rth	Browne	Liverpool.
	Pescatore	Lacombe	Havre.
	Prince of Wales	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Armenian (s)	M. Tavi h ...	China, &c.
	Glenalva	Muir	Liverpool.
	Maharaz (s)	Kidder.....	Surat.
25	Boyne	Kemp	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Pluto*, from Surat.—84 natives.
Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—93 natives.
Per Steamer *H. M. S. Assistance*, from Surat.—49 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaz*, to Surat.—Lieut. Dannie!, and several natives.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
1488	Karl of Balcarres, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Mar 1)
1310	Istamboul, Donohue—Jamsetjee N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
995	Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1385	Morsvshire, Mathers—Lockie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
1234	War Spirit, Bakes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c.l March 11)
1153	Ajaxer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co.	
1069	Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1070	Alma, Brough—Stuart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1475	America, Fenwy—Copland & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
903	Ann Sands, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
938	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1391	Bosphorus, (s)—Kidle, Hixon & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1493	Bromg-ton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
649	Barbara, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
699	Campbell, Meikle—Killin, Nixon & Co.	
244	Campordown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.May19)
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
1055	Cheshire, Perkins—Remington & Co.	(c. l. April 28)
1046	Childwickbury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.	
1333	Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
858	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
848	Ritchie, Pincker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 1)
1452	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
666	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
1103	Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
743	Eilih Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1090	Grace Darling, Beasse—M. N. Bhownugg

the Volunteers notwithstanding the very creditable appearance they made are not perfect, it would have been satisfactory to have had Lord Clyde's opinion as to their shortcomings, that these might be noted and overcome.

Last week Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Manchester to preside at the annual meeting of the delegates of Associated Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics Institutes, and distribute the prizes and certificates awarded to successful competitors. He delivered an eloquent address on the occasion, mainly in vindication of the principle of competitive examinations, and stated admirably the most conclusive arguments that can be used in their favor.

The next day at the Town Hall, in reply to a complimentary address presented to him by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, he delivered a legthened and masterly speech, in which he discussed our financial position, and the state and condition of American affairs with a wisdom and eloquence of the rarest order.

Exception may fairly be taken to the manner in which Mr. Gladstone constantly refers to the extraordinary character of the national expenditure during the past three years. Without indicating more distinctly how retrenchment is to be made and in what department it must begin. He truly enough recognises that it has been demanded by the National Voice and till the mind of the nation changes, Goverment and Parliament are helpless in the business.

His remarks on the American Civil War, were merely an amplification of the terse, aphoristic, but most true summing up of the whole controversy given by Earl Russell at Newcastle last October, that it was on one side *a struggle for power and on the other for independence*. Since the day on which this opinion was stated, every subsequent event has but confirmed its truth, yet that truth gave vehement offence in the Northern States when the news of its expression first reached them, and the reiteration of it now by Gladstone after a six months interval, has been as strongly resented by the only organ of character and ability the North has in England, the *Daily News*.

The latest intelligence from America (reaching to the 21st ultimo) leaves little hope of this unnatural struggle for power on one side and independence on the other, coming speedily to a conclusion. War to the knife seems the only prospect at present in store. Ten days ago a most profound sensation was caused in this country by the Telegraphic news of the two days battle at Corinth, in the valley of the Missisipi, regarding which though three subsequent mails have arrived, we are yet in the dark as to accurate details and results. Here there is little difference of opinion that as regards the Generalship it was on the side of the Confederates; but they are sadly deficient in the materiel of war. When it comes to Artillery the North has an overwhelming preponderance, and the two days fighting, though the first was a clear victory for the Confederates, left the result to be considered as a sort of drawn battle. The last accounts state that Beauregard is entrenched at Corinth, ready to hold his own against any force that can be sent against him.

The North has not mended its case with public feeling in England, by its treatment of Mr. Russel, *The Times* Special Correspondent—the present War Secretary to President Lincoln, with a smallness of mind characteristic of little men, refused to permit Mr. Russel's accompanying the army of General McClellan in its advance to York Town, and in consequence of this refusal Mr. Russel very properly considering that his opportunity of describing events as they occurred with advantage to the cause of truth was completely taken away; and seeing that his position henceforth could be nothing better than that of hearsay reporter, resigned his position as *Times* Correspondent and is now in England.

The gloomy prospect of a prolongation of the the civil strife in America, is rife with the saddest prospects for the Cotton manufacturing districts in England. The scarcity of Cotton is now felt in a degree perfectly distressing. We are now beginning to find how utterly inadequate India and all other sources are to send a supply to meet the genuine wants of the Cotton spinners. And if no compromise can be effected, and that speedily, whereby a portion of the Cotton in the Southern States of America may be promptly shipped to this country, it is frightful to contemplate what may be the distress brought on our manufacturing population.

Reports are afloat, that the Emperor of the French is bent on interfering in the struggle, and the intelligence that the French Ambassador at Washington has gone to the head quarters of the Southern Confederacy at Richmond, has given rise to the most extraordinary rumours.

Parliament reassembled after the Easter Vacation on Monday last, but the proceedings since have been commonplace in character and devoid of any great interest.

The Premier who during the vacation had assisted at the inauguration of the local exhibition at Romsey, in his usual easy pleasant manner, looks wonderfully fresh and vigorous for a man of 78, and contrasted favorably in this respect with his rival, Lord Derby, 15 years his junior, on the day of the opening of the Exhibition, who on that occasion exhibited on his countenance marks of recent suffering. Palmerston and Derby keep each other company by alternate attacks of the gout.

The Queen with most of the members of her family left Town for her Palace at Balmoral on the day of the Exhibition opening.

Interesting accounts of the Prince of Wales' tour in Palestine have lately been received, and the graphic description of the visit of the Prince and his party to the tombs of the Patriarchs at Hebron, which appeared in the *Times* of the 26th ultimo, evidently from the pen of Dr. Stanley, the biographer of Arnould, and author of the best English work on the Topography and History of the Holy Land, has been read here with the deepest interest.

The *Monolith* scheme as a memorial of the Prince Consort has been abandoned. A suitable stone cannot be met with. It must be admitted the plan never received the approbation of the public; now, it is to be hoped, subscriptions may come in more freely, and that some plan may be hit on worthy of the memory of the Prince and approved of by the nation.

Lord Canning has arrived amongst us in the quietest manner after his memorable six years Government of India, not by any means the greatest who has filled that post since Warren Hastings day, but unquestionably one of the most upright, conscientious and honourable; he was met at Paris by Sir Charles Wood and a few private friends, who accompanied him to England.

We have had a Russian loan opened in our money market, about which there are the most contradictory reports. A dead set has been made against it by a large portion of the stock exchange interested in other schemes of which numbers have lately been floated, though they do not make much way. There can be little doubt that the Russian loan is not exactly what is vulgarly called "a success," in as much as not more than half of what was expected, has been taken up in this market. Still money abounds, discount is low, and with so much distress as now exists in the manufacturing districts, and dull trade every-where, speculation of a healthy kind must for sometime still "hang-fire"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, May* 3.)

SATURDAY, *May* 3, 1862.

By intelligance to 21st April, brought by the Hibernian, which has just arrived at Londonderry from New York, we learn that the Federal generals operating in conjunction with the main army before Yorktown were steadily pushing forward. General Banks was rapidly advancing in the direction of Richmond, and general M'Dowell had occupied Fredericksburg. The Confederate General Jackson is reported to have retired from Shemandoah Valley to Gordonsville, before General Banks's advance columns. These accounts are all from Northern sources, and nothing is said of the progress of the siege of Yorktown. General Beauregard, it has been ascertained, has 100,000 men at Corinth, which he was fortifying most extensively. The Federals had occupied Apalachicola, on the coast of Florida, without resistance.

The New York papers affirm that an intercepted telegram, from General Beauregard, dated the 9th of April, after the battle of Pittsburg, states that he had only 35,000 effective troops. He expects that Van Dorn may possibly join him with 15,000 and requests reinforcements. He thinks that the Confederates might afford to lose Savannah and Charleston for the purpose of defeating Buell; as, if the Confederates are defeated at Corinth, they lose the Mississippi valley and probably their cause.

There seems scarcely any possibility of doubt that for some reason or other General Goyon, the devoted ally of the Papal power, is about to be recalled from Rome. The Marquis de Lavalette staked all upon the issue, refused to return to Rome unless his rival were recalled, and, to the great surprise of every one, gained his point. It is stated that renewed proposals are to be made by the French government to Rome, with the view of effecting some compromise between the Pope and the King of Italy; and that Marshal Niel is to be despatched to Rome charged with military and diplomatic powers for the purpose. The news that General Goyon is to be recalled has created the greatest sensation in Paris and in Turin. The 'Constitutionel' of yesterday contains the following:—

The return of General Goyon has provoked exaggerated suppositions. We believe that the journals which have looked upon the return of General Goyon as "a serious indication of a change in Roman affairs are labouring under a delusion. We are persuaded that nothing has been changed, because nothing can be changed, in the policy of the French government towards Rome.

Both France and Spain are resolved on proceeding against Mexico. France continues to despatch fresh forces to Vera Cruz, and the 'Moniteur' of yesterday publishes a letter from Mexico, commenting upon the intolerable conduct of the Mexican government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

Acts of violence are by no means uncommon at the present moment in the south of Italy, but the telegram communicates one of a most daring description in the north. A band of six thieves, we are told, armed with pistols and daggers, invaded one of the principal banks in Genoa, garrotted the officials, and carried away in safety the sum of 800,000 francs.

We learn by a telegram from Lisbon, dated the 1st May, that the King of Portugal has officially announced his approaching marriage.

(*From the Globe, May* 3.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

PARIS, May 3.

The *Moniteur*, of today, announces that the *Charivari* has received a warning on account of an article entitled "Quiquopros Goyon."

NAPLES, May 2 (Evening).

Today the King received a deputation of Senators and Deputies.

In replying to the address sent to him, this Majesty expressed his affection and gratitude at the splendid reception which he had met with.

The King concluded his speech with these words:—

"The public works will increase in activity. Public safety is not yet yet re-established, because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but, believe me, when I say that as much as the Italians wish to recover Rome the French wish quite as much to terminate their occupation of it.

FRANCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *Friday Evening*.

Parisians peruse with natural interest every detail furnished by the usual sources of intelligence descriptive of the opening festival of industry at London; nor is there any very fastidious, much less invidious, criticism heard, save in one delicate particular, which it would serve no right purpose to slur over. The annual reception which the Queen of England of late months has held at the widow of the late Ferdinand of Spain, has been for years curiously so timed as to coincide exactly with the day of her Britannic Majesty's departure for Balmoral. This obvious coincidence has been too often obtruded on social notice here not to have elicited comment; and it need not be suggested that if the ex-Queen and the Sovereign wish to dine, sup, and breakfast, have not and do not meet the ever-recurring incident is not fortuitous like the philosopher's concourse of atoms. To her gracious Majesty's absence on this national occasion is alone traceable the presence referred to, and if it provokes remark abroad, such result has been wantonly encountered. When Pius IX. was last at Porto d'Anzio it had been attempted to impress upon him a pleasant surprise by the unexpected meeting there of his sister, Christina, with the late Ferdinand of Naples, but, callous on many points, that King had very settled notions of another kind. It is simply requisite that there should be no mistake on your side the Channel as to general opinion elsewhere, for neither Legitimist, Orleanist, or any party in Europe takes a different view of any flourish of trumpets for that individual accession to the day's brilliancy or the impressiveness of the scene.

The British embassy has done its duty towards the royal guest of the Tuileries, and the Queen of Holland has honoured her representative by accepting the banquet, which must, of course, be followed by a second display of hospitality on the King's impending arrival. Early this week Empress Eugenie, Princess Clotilde, many court and diplomatic personages, including Nunzio Chigi, joined the evening circle of Lady Cowley, a military band making the garden resonant the while.

A few days ago the annual meeting at the Oratoire for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures was held under the renewed presidency of Guizot, who last year had wounded the susceptibilities of his auditory by confounding temporal pretensions with the cause of religious truth, a mistake he found it expedient to avoid, nothing of a political tendency being touched on.

The *Constitutionel* prints a letter from the editor of *L'Union*, the law enabling M. Laurentie to enforce its insertion. It is to the effect that he never distinctly approved of that "frightful calamity," the Bartholomew business, though he admits that he applauded the use of "salutary rigour on the part of the civil authority" for the riddance of what had otherwise a strong chance of success in France, which would have been a still greater catastrophe! The distinction consists between "rigour" exercised by "authority" and by non-authorised agency—how far King, Queen, Court, and officials in every department "authorised" and urged on the performance is not met.

The Court party at Berlin is seriously embarrassed how to deal with the country in its present firm attitude, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* timidly talks of recourse to authority, but dares not indicate any practical exercise of that instrument. The *Stern* journal deplores the inactivity of the King's friends, as well it may, when out of 1,700 delegates chosen by the capital to enter on the ultimate ballot for the half-dozen representatives, there are but 100 Ministerial voters. In the few places, however, where the absolutists are ascendant, anything but sluggishness in the cause is shown at Elbing in East Prussia (near Dantzic), that party having wound up the day's victory by sacking and gutting the dwellings of the nationalists.

Greece is far from subsiding into acquiescence under Otho. The University cannot be safely re opened at Athens, even the environs of the capital are not safe. At Missolonghi there is open revolt, the only positive result of entrance into Nauplia was the conviction that 30,000 stand of rifles which the citadel contained had all disappeared, and were known to be in the hands of the peasantry. The arrangement of a national guard is to form the first subject of debate in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies convoked for the 25th of May. The remedy would seem worse than the disease.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg papers of the 27th April publish the following:—

"The Volga is completely free from ice at Yaroslavl; communication is established between the two banks, and navigation is open."

"NIZNI NOVGOROD, April 13.

"Since the 10th of April the Oka is free from ice; the navigation was opened on the 12th."—*Second Edition of the Times.*

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(*From the Gazette of April* 28.)

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz.:—

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, for having, on the 12th of June, 1857, at the Flagstaff Picket at Delhi, when the whole of the picket of her Majesty's 75th Regiment and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers were driven in by a large body of the enemy, accompanied by three men, and brought in a wounded bugler of his own regiment under a most severe fire, who would otherwise have been cut up by the rebels. Also, on the same day, when the Fusiliers were retiring, by order, on Metcalfe's house, on it being reported that there was a Wounded men left behind, Lieutenant Cadell went back of his own accord towards the enemy, accompanied by three men, and brought in a man of the 75th Regiment, who was severely wounded, under a most heavy fire from the advancing enemy.

Lieutenant Edward Talbot Thackeray, Bengal Engineers, for cool intrepidity and characteristic daring in extinguishing a fire in the Delhi magazine inclosure, on the 16th of September, 1857, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life from the explosion of combustible stores in the shed in which the fire occurred.

(*From the 'Gazette' of May* 2.)

INDIA-OFFICE, *April* 28.

Addresses of condolence with her Majesty have been received by the Secretary of State for India, and laid before her Majesty, from—the Governor and Council at Madras—the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Madras—the Rajah of Travancore—the members of the Bombay Association—the Trades' Association at Madras—the European and Native Inhabitants of the City, Station, and District of Agra; the City, Station, and District of Furruckabad; the City, Station, and District of Muttra; Town and District of Etawah; and Town and District of Mynpoorie; forming the Agra District—the Inhabitants of British Cochin and Malabar—the European and Native Residents at Calcutta—the Inhabitants of Allahabad, North-west Provinces.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, May* 3.)

The intelligence we have received from America during the past week adds no news of importance to our former details. There seems to be little doubt that the battle of Pittsburg cannot be legitimately claimed as a victory by either side, but that the advantages in the end were all on the side of the Confederates. General Beauregard's report of the action states that he had taken no less than from 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners, and 36 cannon, and had then retired in good order upon Corinth, where he has subsequently declared himself to be entrenched in such strength as to be prepared to resist any force the enemy may bring against him. The Federal account of the battle, as far as it has reached us, does not materially differ from that of General Beauregard. It claims the victory, of course, but it does not attempt to show that the Federalists were in a condition to follow up their success. Upon that point, indeed, it betrays their weakness, alleging as a reason for not completing the triumph of the day, that General Grant pursued the Confederates as far as his instructions permitted. It is meant to be inferred from this that but for his orders he might have gone on and taken possession of Corinth. But what orders, and whose orders were they, by which a general in an independent command was restrained in advance from reaping the fruits of a victory which neither he nor anybody else could have anticipated? The total suppression by the Federal Government of all information from the seat of war, except such as they may choose to communicate themselves, throws a considerable doubt upon the official statements. We must therefore be content to wait in cases of conflicting testimony until trustworthy evidence shall have come out from wholly impartial quarters.

The operations of the army on the Potomac are watched with much more interest than the desultory movements on the Mississippi. It appears that something has been attempted on both sides, and nothing accomplished. The Confederates having obtained considerable reinforcements, made a sortie in strength with a view to turn the left flank of the besiegers. The result is not known; but we may assume that had it led to any serious consequences, we should have heard more about it. On the other hand, M'Clellan has opened the siege without effect. It was anticipated that Yorktown must succumb under the shells of the powerful force now in front of its defences. The first essay of the Federal gunboats has failed notwithstanding. They shelled the town without producing any effect. The telegrams, however, are so meagre that it is impossible to form a safe opinion of the prospects of either party until fuller particulars shall have been received.

As Italy cannot stand still, and is not likely to retrograde, it may be expected that she should make some progress, however slowly, towards the objects which most European statesmen consider constitute her inevitable future. The visit of the King to Naples may be regarded as an onward step. It is at all events a step, or rather a stride, nearer to Rome. His Majesty's reception in the city was of a most enthusiastic character, as it had previously been at Genoa. He received deputations, he again and again presented himself on the balcony to the people, he appeared in the theatre, he gave a state dinner at which amongst other guests of note were the French and English admirals; and he did, in short, all that a popular King ought to do, in coming as it were for the first time amongst his new subjects. He was attended by the French and English ambassadors, by his own ministers, and by his two sons, the Princes Humbert and Amadeus. It had been intended that Prince Humbert should have come to London to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition, but the arrangement was set aside at the eleventh hour. According to a scrap of court scandal, the authenticity of which we cannot vouch, the reason why Prince Humbert's visit to London has not taken place, is the apprehension that its passing through France might have met with a cold reception from the Empress. The Emperor himself is said to have suggested the postponement of the visit for this very reason.

While Victor Emmanuel has been enjoying the outbursts of popular devotion in Naples, the adherents of the banished dynasty have been endeavouring to get up a little revolution in Lombardy. The ancient barrack in the city of Milan was to be the scene of this impotent conspiracy. Here the remnant of an old Neapolitan force had been secretly provided with pistols, polnards, and other portable weapons which were intended to be used in an attempt to get up a reactionary movement. This design, however, was frustrated; many of the soldiers were seized, disarmed, and placed in prison to await the result of a military inquiry. The instigators of this wicked plot are believed to be priests, several of whom have been placed under arrest.

The Roman enigma remains as dark as ever. It is confidently reported in some quarters that General Goyon, whose sympathies are with the Papacy, has been recalled, and is about to return to France immediately. Some of the journals say that he has already arrived in Paris. However that may be, the Pope appears to consider it desirable to take time by the forelock, and in order to avert the possibility of any accident between the cup and the lip, he has actually selected his own successor with the full concurrence of the Cardinals, preliminary to the approaching convocation. This measure is doubtless designed to provide against the fulfilment of a speculation current in political circles, that, Louis Napoleon was only waiting for the demise of the present Pope to extinguish the temporal power. The succession is therefore secured before the chair of St. Peter is vacant. The foreign relations of the court of Rome are not in the most satisfactory condition. His Holiness has determined not to send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg, in consequence of the Czar having demanded that the Nuncio should maintain his relations with the Russian clergy only through the Minister of Public Worship. The pageantry of Pontifical representation even at the most highly favoured Roman Catholic courts is beginning to fade, and in a little while scarcely a trace will survive of that gorgeous Power that once held the kingdom of Christendom in its hand.

The Prussian elections have commenced. The result, as far as it is at present known, may be described not as a large, but as an overwhelming, majority on the Liberal side. At Neuwied, Duisberg, and Cromenberg for instance, the whole of the electors polled against ministers; at Coblentz, government had only one vote out of ninety: at Munden, one out of forty-nine; at Solingen, three out of forty-two; and so on. At Berlin, the majority was equally decisive. Ministers showed that they anticipated the issue, by the measures they signified their willingness to promote. But the policy of conciliation came too late.

The King pressed on the one hand by pecuniary difficulties, and on the other by his engagement with the army, has adopted a course, by which he endeavours to reconcile the opposite extremes of retrenchment, and a large standing force. Still maintaining the necessity of keeping the military strength of the kingdom up to a certain standard, he recognises in the present financial difficulties of the country an equal necessity for making such reductions as can be effected with safety. To effect this latter object without wounding the *amour propre* of the soldiery, he proposes that a military commission should be formed to advise with his Finance Minister as to the best means by which it can be accomplished. The heads of the army will thus be made themselves accomplices in the act of reduction, and must participate in whatever odium it may create. The device is an old one, but not the less likely to be successful on that account.

Mr. ALDERMAN SALOMONS has given notice in the Court of Common Council of his intention to move the freedom of the City of London in a gold box to Earl Canning. No time has been lost in the notifying the desire of the City authorities to pay this well-merited mark of respect to one of our most distinguished public men.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(*From the Times, May* 3.)

The Exhibition was the sole great object of attraction yesterday. Of course the attendance was not equal to that at the great opening ceremony, which will be so long remembered with pleasure by all who were fortunate enough to witness it, but still the number of visitors was very large. Every part of the ground-floor and annexes was tolerably well filled, and through-out the day there were probably not less than from 15,000 to 18,000 season-ticket visitors who entered the building. This, considering the number of season tickets sold, is just about the attendance that might have been anticipated; but what was not so confidently expected was, that there was a fair proportion of visitors yesterday who paid their sovereign for entrance at the doors. In our account of the opening ceremony we rather underestimated the number of visitors in the building on that occasion. The returns given from the entrances show that the admissions on that day amounted to upwards of 32,000 visitors; and when it is remembered that there were probably 1,500 or 2,000 favoured persons in the building before it was opened to the public, that there were upwards of 2,000 persons in the orchestra, and a very large staff of officials, police, &c., it is calculated that the total number in the interior on Toursday was not much short of 37,000 in all. Under any circumstances this would have been a very large number to accommodate, but to do so in such a way as to give entire satisfaction to everybody was more difficult still. Yet on Thursday this appears to have been done. Of course, among such a number there must be some who have their individual grievances and complaints, but these have not yet come to light, though, on the other hand, praises and congratulations on the perfection of the arrangements have come in from all sides. The police—high authorities on these matters—state that they never had a great public ceremonial which gave them less trouble, or went more smoothly from first to last. It was emphatically a great success, and, as being on the greatest scale which has yet been attempted in this country, we may reasonably feel proud of it. Notwithstanding this very great number and the immense concourse of carriages, the building was empty before dusk, and with nightfall labour again commenced in the interior, under the superintendence of such few members of the Staff as had had a night's rest this week. That there was a great deal to do, and that a great deal was done, could be seen at a glance when the building opened at 12 o'clock yesterday. The magnificent orchestra was almost completely down, and the last of its massive timbers were to be carried out last night. The rapidity with which this huge fabric has been removed seems almost magical. When it was built Kelk and Lucas undertook to have it down again within three days, but in this, as in many other more important matters, they have never hesitated to depart from the mere letter of their contract when the interests of the Exhibition could be advanced by its infraction, even though at their own cost. In addition to this work all the temporary barriers had been removed, the seats arranged and distributed (there are seats for 30,000, so that this distribution was in itself a heavy labour), and the building was thrown open and clear from end to end. Visitors were admitted at the time we have stated, and from that hour till past 6 they continued to pour in rapidly. As might be expected, the picture galleries were the chief objects of attraction. These were crowded, the English gallery especially so. The visitors preferred this gallery, partly because it was finished and clean, and the cocoa-nut matting which is laid along it at least diminishes the dust. In the foreign gallery, on the contrary, the pictures are not all hung, and the floor is not only not matted, but apparently not swept; and such a dust is caused by the presence of even a few visitors as effectually deters many from entering, and all from remaining long. If not for the sake of the public, at least to preserve the pictures, this nuisance should be abolished at once. Except in these galleries there was no particular crowd anywhere. Visitors went where they listed, and found something to admire at all points. Yesterday the Koh-i-Noor made its appearance for the first time. It attracted round it almost the same crowd of visitors that used to throng about the case on shilling days in '51. But the Koh-i-Noor will not be alone in its glory this time, for a great rival, exhibited by M. Coster, and said to be worth a million sterling, has come in from Amsterdam, and also made its appearance yesterday. This is "the Star of the South," a single brilliant of immense size, and weighing no less than 125 carats. It is set in the centre of a magnificent star of brilliants, each of which, though large and valuable, is a mere foil to the glittering centre stone. Its colour, however, is by no means so good as that of the famous eastern war prize. Around the stand on which "the Star of the South" is shown is a most interesting collection of diamonds from various mines, in every stage of progress, from the rough stone, as first finished brilliant, and a brief printed description at the foot of each makes the whole method of cutting and polishing as clear as if the process, now only practised at Amsterdam, took place before the eyes of the visitor. But the whole Exhibition is most unusually rich in precious stones. Emanuel shows an enormous emerald set in diamonds, a double cross of rubies from a solid mass, mounted in gold and enamel with other costly jewelry. But the great blaze of gems comes from Hancock's case, where the Devonshire emerald (the largest in the world), and the Devonshire jewels, said to be the rarest and most artistic collection of antique gems in the world, are shown amid a perfect crowd of pearls, opals, rubies, brilliants, and topazes. The whole case contains jewels to the value of 300,000*l.* sterling, and, as a matter of course, it is thronged round about with ladies all day. Close by this fine show Hunt and Roskell contribute a collection of silver trophies which rival everything in the building for perfection of workmanship, and quite eclipse the less artistic display of the same kind made by Garrard. The Roman Court, filled as with its exquisite statues and mosaics, was crowded to inconvenience yesterday. Storey's two great works, the Sybil, and Cleopatra, are exciting a sensation infinitely greater and infinitely better deserved than that so suddenly awarded in '51 to Power's nude figure. In the Glass Court some wonderfully fine specimens of household glass are shown by Pellat. Cups, tumblers, and jugs of the most beautiful forms, and covered with a perfect embroidery of exquisite engraved designs, are exhibited. Some of these articles deserve the very highest praise, and there really is nothing in the building, English or foreign, which can compete with them. The ornaments of this Court, such as the colossal chandelier and candelabrum exhibited by Defries and sons—are still unfinished. The former is being slowly built downwards from its massive frame in huge prisms and lustres three feet long; but the candelabrum, which is to be 20 feet high and 10 feet in hight, has hardly been commenced. These when finished will be the gems of glass work in the court, and perhaps excepting Osler's great crystal fountain for '51 are the largest structures, if we may so call them, that have ever been executed in glass in this country. Beneath the chandelier is one of the lofty concave prismatic mirrors, 10 of which were manufactured by Defries for the alcoves in the drawing-room of the Sultan's summer palace on the Bosphorus. They are exceedingly rich in effect, but rather too glittering to please anywhere but in the East. Among other objects of interest the Armstrong gun almost rivalled the Koh-i-Noor in the crowds they brought about them. An attendant from Woolwich was with them to open and shut the breech and explain that most simple of all processes, how to load and fire them. These guns, and the Naval and Military Court generally, attract an immense amount of attention, though not more than the objects in them really merit.

On the north side, the courts which are allotted to our colonies, though not crowded, had a long train of visitors passing through them all the day. The cotton staples exhibited in the Queensland Court were very closely inspected; and the highly polished woods, too, exhibited in this department seemed to attract great admiration. There were not many visitors in the medieval Department, which does not seem to be very extensively discovered as yet, but when the manifold beauties which it contains are more fully known it cannot fail to have some zealous students. Speaking generally, the British and Colonial end of the building is much nearer to completion than the foreign departments. Travelling westward, it is only when we have crossed the line which geographically cuts the building in two that we come to any very remarkable signs of unreadiness. Switzerland, for instance, at the present moment is virtually unrepresented; and in the Turkish department there is nothing to be seen but a long array of unopened cases and unpacked bales. France has made marvellous progress within the last three days, though the treasures which she exhibits are not yet sufficiently unfolded to allow of any judgment being passed on them as a whole. Sevres certainly shows some magnificent works, but even from the cursory view which we have as yet been able to take, the Imperial department is not to be congratulated on its departure from its recognized types. The imitations of Messrs. Minton's majolica ware are decidedly not successful. Austria and the Zollverein, though some blanks yet remain to be filled up are ready for any amount of visitors, and the Austrian department, apparently from the signs it at present shows, will be as popular as in the Exhibition of 1851. The Brazilian collection appears to be very admirably arranged. The Eastern Annexe, which contains some very interesting articles in the chemical and mineralogical departments, was not as crowded as it deserves. Mr. Rimmel's perfumed fountain has already begun to play, and Mr. Breidenbach and Messrs. Piesse and Lubin are also preparing to distil sweet odours through the air of their court after the same fashion. The fine statue of Shakespere by Mr. Thomas has been at last unveiled, and, though most unfavourably placed, it sows well, and relieves the very prosaic neighbourhood in which it finds itself. The canopy and throne erected under the western dome, have not yet been removed, and yesterday they were closely inspected by crowds of visitors who had no opportunity of approaching it on Thursday

The name of Sir Roderick Murchison was accidentally omitted in our list of the Royal Commissioners of 1851 who took part in the procession of Thursday. It may perhaps also save some misapprehension if we state that the gentleman who wore the Athenian costume on Thursday was not Mr. Drummond Wooliff, the Chief Commissioner for the Ionian Islands, but Mr. Spiridion Morcorou, the Assistant-Commissioner.

The Juries of the International Exhibition begin their labours on the 7th inst. The Council of Chairmen, which regulates the affairs of the Juries, and which forms the only court of appeal in regard to their awards, meets to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock. The following is a correct list of the Council, each nation having chairmen in proportion to the space occupied by it in the building:—

President—Right Hon. Lord TAUNTON.

Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products—Sir Roderick Murchison, G.C. St. S., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Chymical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Processes—M. Bellard, Member of Institute, France.

Substances used for Food—M. Boussingault, Member of Institute, France.

Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures—M. Chevalier de Schwarz, Royal Commissioner for Austria.

Railway Plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages—Duke of Sutherland.

Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram-roads—General Morin, Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, France.

Manufacturing Machines and Tools—Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S.

Machinery in General—M. Michel Chevalier, Senator, and Member of the Institute, France.

Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements—Marquis de Perales, President of the Cattle Club, Spain.

Civil Engineering, Architectual and Building Contrivances—the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G.

Military Engineering, Armour and Accoutrements, Ordnance and Small-arms—General Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart., G. C. B.

Naval Architecture, Ships' Tackle—Mr. Robert Napier, shipbuilder, Glasgow.

Philosophical Instruments, and processes depending upon their use—Professor Dove, Berlin.

Photographic Apparatus and Photography—Baron Gros, Senator, France.

Horological Instruments—Viscount de Villa Maior, Portugal.

Musical Instruments—Sir G. Clerk, Bart.' F.R.S., President of the Royal Academy of Music.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances—Professor Syme, F.R.S.E.

Cotton—Mr. T. Bazley, M.P.

Carpets—His Excellency M. van de Weyer, Belgium.

Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as specimens of printing or dyeing—Professor Bollet, Switzerland.

Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery—M. Fred. Fortamps, Member of Senate, Belgium.

Skins, Furs, Feathers, and Hair—M. Gabl. Kamensky, Commissioner for Russia.

Leather, including Saddlery and Harness—Earl of Beaconsfield, Master of the Buckhounds.

Articles of Clothing—M. Joseph Guncle, manufacturer, Vienna.

Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding—Earl Stanhope, F.R.S.

Educational Works and Appliances—Marquis Gustavo Benso di Cavour, Member of Italian Parliament, Italy.

Furniture and Upholstery, including Paperhangings and Papier-maché—Dr. Beeg, Principal of the Industrial School at Furth, Zollverein.

Iron and General Hardware—Dr. von Steinbeis Director of the Royal Central Board of Industry, Stuttgart.

Steel, Cutlery, and Edge Tools—Lord Wharncliffe.

Works in Precious Metals and their Imitations, and Jewelry—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B., late Ambassador in Turkey.

Glass—M. Pelouze, Master of the Mint, Paris, and Member of the Institute, France.

Pottery—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, and Travelling Cases—Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S., Chairman of the Council of Society of Arts.

The following regulations have been issued with regard to the admission of visitors:—

"The Exhibition will open at 10 in the morning (except on Saturdays, when it will open at 12), and will close at 7 in the eveuing in May June, and July and half an hour before sunset after that date. Bells will be rung a quater of an hour before closing.

"The Royal Horticultural Society having arranged a new entrance to their gardens from Kensington-road, the Commissioners have agreed, to establish entrances to the Exhibition from the gardens, and to issue a joint ticket, giving the owner the privilege of admission both to the gardens and to the Exhibition on all occasions when they are open to visitors, including the flower show and fêtes held in the gardens up to the 18th of October.

There are two principal entrances for visitors—one in Prince Albert's-road, two in exhibition-road, and four secondary entrances. Three of these are from the Horticultural Gardens, for the owners of the joint tickets, Fellows of the Society, and other visitors to the gardens, and one in Cromwell-road for the picture galleries. There are seventeen doors.

"Admittance to the exhibition will be given only to the owners of season tickets, and to visitors paying at the doors.

SEASON TICKETS.

"There are two classes of season tickets—the first, price 3*l.* 3*s.* entitles the owner to admission to the exhibition at all times when the building is open to the public; the second, price 5*l.* 5*s.*, confers the same privileges of admission to the Exhibition, and further entitles the owner to admission to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington and Chiswick (including flower shows and fêtes at these gardens) during the continuance of the Exhibition.

"PRICES OF ADMISSION.

"On the 1st of May admission is restricted to the owners of season tickets.

"On the 2nd and 3rd of May the price of admission is 1*l.* for each person; and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing three other days when the same charge will be be made.

"From the 5th to the 19th of May, 5*s.*

"From the 19th to the 31st of May, 2*s.* 6*d.*, except on the Saturday in each week, when the charge will be 5*s.*

"After the 31st of May, the price of admission on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in each week will be 1*s.*; on Fridays, 2*s.* 6*d.* on Saturdays 5*s.*

"REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

"Refreshments are provided according to an authorized scale of charges hung up in the rooms. The first and second-class rooms are on the north side of the building, looking into the Horticultural Gardens. Other rooms are in the Eastern and Western Annexes.

"There are retiring rooms, lavatories, &c., in the north-east transept and the south-east transept, and adjoining Exhibition-road, and in the north-west transept and south-west transept, adjoining Prince Albert's-road. There are also two retiring rooms, for ladies only, in the galleries on the south side of the building, adjoining Cromwell-road. A moderate charge is made for the use of waiting rooms.

"LOST ARTICLES.

"Inquiries respecting articles lost or found should be made to the police-office, in the South Central Court."

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major R. L. Taylor, C.B. ..... Staff Corps.
Major R. M. Westropp ..... 14th N. I.
Capt. J. T. Newall..... Staff Corps.
Capt. W. H. Blowers..... " "
Lieut. E. W. West ..... " "
Lieut. W. H. Pye ..... 31st N. I.
Lieut. F. C. Davidson ..... 19th "

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Major J. L. Evans..... Staff Corps 6 mo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
April 24	Epaminondas.....	Heasley.....	Liverpool.
25	Caduceus	Holton	Portsmouth.
25	The Duke	Hawkins	Liverpool.
23	Herefordshire.....	Walker	Gravesend.
28	Sir John Lawrence..	Sinclair	Liverpool.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA.....	March 23	April 26.	May 2.
MADRAS	" 28		
BOMBAY	" 27		
BURMAH	Feb. 15		
CHINA	" 15		
CEYLON	March 1		

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES DESCRIBING THE STATE OF THE WEATHER AT THEIR RESPECTIVE STATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

From M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Director of Telegraphs, Western Division.

Dated 21st May 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request you will instruct the Assistants in charge of the Stations at or near the Western coast, noted in the margin, and of such other Stations as you may think fit to add, that they should transmit every day at 9 A. M. to Bombay, Kurrachee and Surat, a message describing the state of the weather at their respective stations with special reference to the approach and progress of the South West Monsoon.

2.—These reports should also note the direction and strength of the wind (as "light," "variable," "steady breeze," "strong breeze," &c., &c.) and any unusual atmospheric disturbance, as far as the means of observation may exist.

1 Kurrachee.
2 Broach.
3 Surat.
4 Bulsar.
5 Bombay.
6 Mahableshwur.
7 Kolapore.
8 Sawant Warree.
9 Vingoria.
10 Goa.
11 Miniara.
12 Onscamund.
13 Canara.
14 Calicut.
15 Paumbeer.
16 Galle.

3.—When received at Bombay, Surat, and Kurrachee they should be posted in the place or places

Trusting you will kindly receive it, with the same feeling in which it is offered, for it is not as I have said before this evening, either gold or silver, but it is what neither gold nor silver can purchase, the sentiments, gratitude, and homage of a few true hearted artisans.

And may you have a pleasant and a prosperous voyage to England, and shortly return to us again, with regained health to accomplish the great work you have so successfully begun. (Much Cheering.)

Mr. Etherington and the Revd. Mr. Hughes briefly but eloquently spoke on the same subject :—

In riding to return thanks, Mr. Lane spoke as follows :—

Ms. Vice President and Members of the Mechanic's Institution, Amrolee.

I accept with feelings of pride and gratitude your kind and thoughtful address presented to me on the eve of my departure on furlough to Europe.

I cannot, I regret, help observing that in the exuberance of your kindly feelings, you have in the preparation of this address alluded to my offices as your President in flattering terms, as I am but too sensible of the sad amount of my shortcomings, indeed I have, I feel, been a most negligent official, and to your great and kind indulgence alone, can I attribute your kindness in honoring me as you have again done by re-election for the present year.

Hitherto as you are all aware, and for which you have doubtless made full allowance, my time has been much occupied with the affairs of my official position, and for some time past my health has not been so good as I could wish, and to these causes, I would beg of you to attribute all my apparent neglect. That my heart and best wishes have always and will ever be united with the Amrolee Mechanics Institution, you may all be assured of, and I trust on my return among you at the expiry of my furlough in restored health, you will find me a more vigorous steward.

The large accession during the last year (over a hundred per cent) to the number of our members, the present flourishing state of our finances (with a floating balance to our credit of 900 Rupees) must be most encouraging and satisfactory to us all, and when coupled with the large attendance of Members now present are facts regarding which I am proud and gratified.

The history of this institution Mr. Eglin has just very lucidly related, like many others, it has grown from a small beginning to what may now be termed a large, useful, and influential institution.

It cannot be overlooked, that the present prosperity of the institution is mainly owing to the fostering and judicious care of its Mechanical members at Amrolee, amongst the oldest and most steadily devoted of whom we may look upon Mr. Eglin, Mr. James, Mr. Webb, Mr. Fry and others here this evening, to whom, as well as our worthy Vice President and Treasurer, Mr. Anderson the institution is much indebted.

Seeing around me so large a number of the Company's mechanics and overseers, let me again take this opportunity of reassuring you, how proud and delighted I am to have the honor of representing an institution and a Company possessing such men, regarding whom as a body, I believe neither at home nor abroad will their superiors be found in respect of ability, zeal, sobriety, steadiness and general conduct.

In now saying goodbye for a while, let me hope as I do that on my return a few months hence I will find you and your families all as well and happy as I leave you, and again thanking you for your handsome address, and the kindly feelings and wishes expressed in it as well as your speeches and affectionate demeanour towards me.—Believe me to remain, ever your faithful and affectionate friend.

The meeting terminated by the Vice President and Treasurer, Mr. G. N. Anderson, proposing and Mr. Fisher seconding, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his admirable conduct in the Chair.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

LAHORE, 15*th May* 1862

The dust is gone for the present though without any fall of rain in this neighbourhood. But I imagine from the coolness of the atmosphere and from the occurrence of some lightning that there must have been a fall of rain at no very great distance. Many of the trees were parched with the dust-storm, but they are now recovering their verdure.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday I observe has an article taking Colonel Balfour to task for his *want of equity*, and the *Harkaru* I see has also an article about him complaining that he has left the business of his office in confusion. I learn from people here, who know the late members of the Finance Commission in Calcutta, that any efficiency it has exhibited may be mainly imputed to the presence in it of Mr. Temple, late Secretary of the Punjaub Government, and who has been recently sent to take charge at Nagpore. Mr. Temple is known here to be a man of rare talents and rare energy, and I never heard of his equity being suspected. Captain Balfour, the Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla at Kotree, and who is Colonel Balfour's brother, is well known here, and there is only one opinion regarding him so far as I am aware. What that opinion is I will not here state, but you cannot visit in a single steamer on the Indus, whether under his own supervision or not, without hearing that opinion plainly enough expressed.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* points out various defects and negligencies in the working of the train between Lahore and Umritsar. I have also heard great complaints about the want of punctuality in the arrivals and departures. The water I hear which the locomotives use is bad in quality, and a good deal of trouble has arisen from this cause. The fuel employed is wood, and it is both bad and dear.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* calls attention to the neglected and dirty state of the Roman Catholic Chapel provided for the use of the soldiers at Mean Meer. Under any circumstances it is an omission to allow such a structure to fall into neglect and dilapidation. But I feel persuaded that the Government will speedily apply a remedy now that the defect has been pointed out, as the respect due to the personal character of the priest superadds another motive for effecting this rectification. During the late prevalence of cholera at Mean Meer, the courage, assiduity, and devotion manifested by the Roman Catholic priest at this station were such as to amount to heroism ; and services like his were such as no money could purchase. Now that the pestilence has passed away it is right that it should be shewn that such pious and self-sacrificing labours are not forgotten ; and I believe nothing would please this good man more than to put his church into good repair.

Our Financial Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, and most of our other officials are still here hard at work, and indeed the temperature is still so moderate that there is little temptation to go at present to the hills.

The flagrant defects of the Post Office, not merely in this district but throughout India, are at present attracting much attention here. The *Delhi Gazette* and *Lahore Chronicle* have both given strong utterance to their dissatisfaction and have recapitulated instances of the most flagrant neglect. There is scarcely a person that one meets who has not similar complaints to make, and the necessity for a radical reform is daily becoming more urgent and conspicuous. The negligence, supineness and irregularity exhibited in this department are almost incredible to an Englishmen, but will be readily understood by those who know what native agency is, when it is not efficiently supervised.

A good many travellers are passing through the station just now on their way to the hills. From one of these I heard an amusing story. When he was coming up the river from Kurrachee on his way to the Derajat, the crew of the vessel in which he was resolved to hang Captain Balfour, in effigy, which they accordingly did when opposite Kotree. On my informant's arrival in Mooltan he found that General Von Courtland and the Commander-in-Chief had got wind of the story, and in fact it seemed to be in everybody's mouth all up the river, and created the greatest amusement wherever it was told. People are not usually hung in effigy from motives of affection, and this mode was adopted to shew the kind of popular estimation in which Captain Balfour is held. I hear that this practical joke provoked "anger loud and deep" on the part of Captain Balfour, and it is said he meditated the severest manifestations of the displeasure of his bashaw-ship at the indignity. But his martinet airs only provoked the ridicule that they deserve, and some people have expressed their wonder that it was the *effigy* that was hung instead of the *man himself*! The business of the Government is certainly rendered more difficult by the intervention of men whose main distinction is that they provoke hostility and opposition in all with which they have to do.

It is reported that there is an intention to bring a branch of the Baree Doab Canal into Lahore, so as to fill tanks and supply bathing places for the use of the inhabitants ; such an improvement would be a very useful one, and it would be a further benefit if this water were to be made to irrigate our maidan, the grass on which is quite burnt up and killed by the drought though the trees continue green throughout the year. You are probably aware that we have our band-stand here as in Bombay, and an excellent band of native musicians, who have been trained with the greatest care, perform at sunset three times a week, when the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood assemble. The precincts of the band-stand are adorned with flowers, which are regularly watered from neighbouring wells, and the flowers have a very pleasing appearance. At the present moment, however, they are by no means in the same force as when our respected Lieutenant-Governor is in Lahore.

LAHORE, 16*th May* 1862

This is announced as the last safe mail day for English letters from this station, though most persons believe that the Post Office could have given a later date had it seen fit. In common, however, with every other arrangement of the Post Office, this one stands open to impeachment, and the convenience of the public is needlessly circumscribed.

The weather here still continues cool and pleasant, but there is nevertheless a succession of travellers proceeding towards the hills, and some also on their way to England down the Indus. That route, however, is not a favourite one, as there is always the uncertainty whether the steamer may not stick in the river and the passengers be thus made late for the mail steamer from Kurrachee to Bombay. The necessity, moreover, of proceeding to Bombay is another objection, as time is thus consumed and hotel bills are formidably run up.

The *Delhi Gazette* which reached this station to-day has a very ill-natured article in reply to a recent article in the *Lahore Chronicle*, casting doubts upon the accuracy and authenticity of the Cabul correspondence of the former paper. I have already informed you that this same Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi* had formerly been employed by the *Chronicle*, but had been dismissed for the *invention* of most of his news which propably he found to be an easier process than that of *collecting* it. The *Delhi* states, however, that the contributor declined to send more letters because the *Lahore Chronicle* refused to pay him for some that he had sent already. This statement is probable enough, but it is an additional testimony in favour of the accuracy of the *Chronicle's* statement, as it seems not improbable that the Editor would refuse to pay more when he found that a systematic fraud was being committed. The *Delhi* seems to conclude that all the papers which refuse to believe in the *bond fides* of its Cabul correspondent are necessarily animated by motives of jealousy and malevolence, and on the strength of this hypothesis it proceeds to scatter a good many hard names among the unbelievers. This circumstance of itself shews that revelations of the *Chronicle* have disturbed its equanimity and compelled it to come down from its arena of inscrutable defiance. I have no doubt that the information given respecting this Affghan business by the *Lahore Chronicle* is much more reliable than that given by the *Delhi Gazette*. The *Chronicle* is generally believed to have the best avenues to information that is really authentic and reliable ; though such information may be less piquant and romantic than the imaginary conversations between Dost Mahomed and his ministers which the *Delhi* so conscientiously retails.

Colonel Otwell Lake, the Commissioner of Jullunder, who had been despatched with presents to the Maharajah of Cashmere at Jummoo has returned to his station. The Maharajah is well known to have a very enquiring mind and to take a great interest in mechanics, many of the presents sent to him were working models selected by Colonel Lake in England, and he visited Jummoo to explain the nature of these various contrivances and to see them set to work.

The *Delhi Gazette* publishes two different analyses of a mineral supposed to be coal found at Kalka on the road from Umballa to Simla. According to one of these the mineral is coal, being a kind of course anthracite with much earthy matter intermixed. According to the other it is not coal but a soft shale with much iron pyrites intermixed, and is of no commercial value. Practically the question rests therefore much where it was before, for the doctors disagree as doctors generally do when there is any real difficulty to be solved. This much, however, is clear, that the specimen of coal analysed is of no commercial value. But the main question is whether this bad coal does not indicate the presence of better coal so soon as the superficial seams have been worked through.

The outcry about the oppressive character of the railway guarantee is now becoming loud and general. I observe that the *Times of India* reprobates it as the cause which has made a continuance of the Income-tax necessary, and the *Delhi Gazette* returns again and again to the subject in articles marked with strong sound sense. The *Lahore Chronicle* has had a series of most telling articles upon this and various kindred subjects, and the discredit into which the guarantee system has fallen is now all but universal. The *Scindian*, with that practical good sense which inspires most of its disquisitions, has long and severely condemned the guarantee system as the inevitable generator of fraud and supineness, and still more as a hindrance to independent enterprize. In the face of a conviction so widespread and so reasonable it is quite impossible that more guarantees can be given, and the question arises how may those guarantees which have been already-given be redeemed ? This is a problem which the Government must now look in the face, for it may be safely asserted that so long as the guarantee system remains in operation the railways can never thrive themselves, while they will strangle or subvert other enterprizes necessary to the national progress, which if there were a free field and no favour would spring into rapid existence. At present the Government has the weight of the railways and other guaranteed enterprizes on their back. But the Government has no fund out of which to raise the money necessary to meet these obligations except that which it raises by taxation, and the income-tax raised from 300,000 persons, is continued to pay the railway capitalists in England interest upon their advances. We are each and all therefore paying a heavy railway contribution. The *Income Tax* might be more correctly designated the *Railway Tax*, and we object to be taxed to pay for a refinement in locomotion exceeding the requirements of the country just as we should object to be taxed artificially to cheapen cambric to the price of calico. Let those who want the commodity pay for it ; but do not tax a selected number of persons to introduce a superfluously expensive improvement, for which if it be wanted for imperial purposes, which we deny, manifestly be paid for by the public at large.

LAHORE, 17*th May* 1862

The weather today is sensibly warmer though there is still not much to complain of in this respect. The nights are cool and delightful and the atmosphere during the day is much cooler than at Kurrachee and still more so than at Bombay.

Notwithstanding the strong opinion which has been expressed almost unanimously by the Indian press relative to railway guarantees, it is stated on what is understood to be good authority that Sir Charles Wood has granted another guarantee on a further capital of 2½ millions for the construction of a railway from Umritsur to Delhi, which is to be called the Delhi railway. How long is India to be afflicted with such a minister as Sir Charles Wood ! He is a worse Indian minister than he was a Chancellor of the Exchequer, only that the House of Commons was better qualified to judge of his demerits in the latter capacity, whereas we here in India are equally sensible of his incompetence and perversity in his administration of Indian affairs.

The *Delhi Gazette* has a long article attacking the *Lahore Chronicle* in consequence of some revelations it made relative to the authorship of the *Delhi's* Cabool correspondence. The article in the *Delhi* is very intemperate, very wordy and very weak. I am quite surprized that so respectable a journal should have made such a display of anile vituperation, and the presumption is, since the editor has lost his temper that he feels his case is not a very sound one. How different from the supercilious tone he adopted when the Cabool correspondence was first called in question ! Its appearance in his pages was he considered credential enough of its authenticity, and as to unbelievers and detractors—who were only so from jealousy—why he simply defied them. All this nonchalance, however, has now departed, and he scolds with all the gusto, but I fear I must also add with all the incoherence of a genuine Mrs. Gamp or Mrs. Caudle. The *Delhi* should be careful how it again ventures into such an arena, where evidently it is far from being at home.

18*th May*.—My letter to you yesterday was too late for the post, as the hour of departure has been changed from 5 till 2, and the mail bags remain at Umritsur till 10 o'clock at night. This is one of the fruits, I suppose, of railway acceleration !

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th, which arrived here this morning contains another article relative to the Cabul correspondence, which though as weak as the previous one, has the recommendation of being much shorter. The *Oudh Gazette* of the 14th, which had also been stigmatized by the Delhi as one of the unbelievers, has a vigorous article in reply, and has also a letter of the Delhi-Cabul type which it received from Lahore. It seems that the *Oudh Gazette* applied to the author of the Cabool correspondence to ascertain if he could furnish some of his wares to that paper, which he consented to do on being paid £20 a month. But the editor having had reason to believe the so-called Cabool correspondence spurious, has not scrupled to stigmatize it as such. I believe the secret of the matter to be this, that a certain penny-a-liner in Lahore has been enabled to obtain shreds and patches of information from Cabool, which he has diligently tacked together, supplementing the deficiencies and filling up the holes with fictions, the produce of his own imagination. The *Delhi Gazette* says that the information it has given was derived from letters written from Cabool, which probably in a certain sense is true, as it is not likely that every particle of these Cabool letters is pure invention. But it appears to be quite certain that these letters were not written from Cabool in the shape in which they appear in the paper, or in the ordinary way in which letters are written by an authorized newspaper correspondent. I have no doubt the *Delhi's* plea will be that it is no matter where the letters were written or by whom provided, they give a true account of events as they occurred. But any such plea as this cannot be sustained. What should we think of the Paris correspondence of the *Times* if we were informed that it was manufactured in London out of shreds and patches of letters placed at its disposal ? Or what should we think of the letters of its correspondent professing to be written from America or India or the Crimea, if it came out that they were concocted by some recluse in Grub street ? The loose morality indicated by such tricks as these must weaken our faith in the integrity of the Indian press, should it knowingly employ such equivocal devices, or should it undertake to defend them after they have been exposed.

The weather today is much the same as yesterday—sensibly warmer than that which we have had antecedently, but yet by no means oppressive. Accounts from Scinde represent the weather as oppressively hot there ; but here we have been by no means incommoded.

BENGAL.

The individual said to be the Nana Sahib, has been brought round from Bombay, and arrived here on Wednesday. He will be sent on to Cawnpore, as there is supposed to be no one in Calcutta who can identify him. And yet we should have thought, that amongst the inhabitants of this city, there are persons to whom his countenance would not be unfamiliar.—*Hurkaru, May* 16.

The portrait of Lord Dalhousie commissioned for the adornment of the Institute which it is purposed should bear his name has arrived. It has come to hand by the ship *Onward* and has been landed from that vessel by the Naval Storekeeper. It is said to be dry and in apparently excellent condition. It is certainly not advisable that this portrait of the "Laird of Cockpen" should be allowed to remain in the miscellaneous depot of the Naval Storekeeper lest it imbibe some of the superfluous mould which is so characteristic of all those localities in which "marine stores" do congregate. And yet what is to become of it we are at a loss to conjecture. It might almost as well remain in the Storekeeper's warehouse as be hung in the godown in which the members of the Dalhousie Institute expectant hold their nightly meetings. Possibly the arrival on the shores of India of the similitude of the once feared lord may instil into the officials in whose hands the matter remains, some of that energy inherent in the original, and induce a speedy settlement of that vexed question of the site on which to raise the lordly pile to be inscribed with his great name. Why the site originally fixed on should not now be available we cannot imagine. Surely the old absurdity of keeping the maidan, clear of all building within a certain distance of the ramparts of Fort William, may be abandoned in favour of such as are designed for the public benefit and with a view to carry out the beautiful conceptions of talented architects. We would not advocate the taking away of one rood of land now reserved for public exercise, for private purposes, or for the erection of purely Government buildings ; but for such as are of public utility not to a section only, but the entire community, and in no way interfere with the health of the city or the safety of the Fort, we would freely grant the land requisite for the adornment of Calcutta and the recreation of its people. We cannot believe that Lord Elgin will refuse his consent to a site being given for the erection of the Dalhousie Institute in the open space originally sanctioned, if the Committee of the Institute will only place the matter properly before him. In the meanwhile possibly he may consent to his great predecessor's portrait being hung in the Marble Hall at Government House, and if it be there, it may serve the purpose of reminding him from time to time that it awaits his action in the matter of a suitable home being provided for it.—*Englishman, May* 19.

We would say a few words about the Kirwee prize property ; and draw attention to what we consider the culpable mismanagement, and want of consideration for the interests of the owners, which have, as regards a part of that property, been evinced by the Prize Agents, or whoever was entrusted with the task of realising the value of the booty for the captors. We are here using the mildest terms we can find for what has occurred ; but we think it is the duty of the government to take the matter up and have it enquired into, in order that the person or persons responsible to the officers and soldiers for the mal-administration of their property may be come at, and called upon for explanation. The whole Kirwee prize is now at Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s in this city, for sale by public auction next month ; and they will realize a fortune by its sale, from the percentage allowed to them. To this there would appear to be, *primâ facie*, no possible objection ; but, as regards one portion of the property, there exists a very grave one indeed. Amongst this prize there was an enormous amount of bullion, coins and money, in gold and silver, upon the sale of which, as we are informed, the auctioneers will realise something not short of two or three lakhs of rupees : but which, we would observe, ought never to have been sold at all, it having been the bounden duty of the prize-agents to send it to the government mint, there have it coined, and placed to the credit of the Kirwee field force. By their neglect of their duty, or whatever else may be the name to call it by, a very large sum of money—stated to us as amounting to three lakhs of rupees—has been lost to that force ; and we hold that, in any court of law, these prize-agents, or whoever else mismanaged this affair, would be held accountable. Of course not the slightest blame is attributable to Messrs. Hamilton & Co., who are perfectly justified in selling, and getting all they can ; but we insist that there is blame attachable somewhere ; and if the government will not, of its own accord, cause enquiry to be made into what strongly strikes us as being a "job," we hope that some influential officers of the Kirwee field-force will come forward, on their own account or on that of their brother-officers and fellow-soldiers, and call for an investigation into the matter.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Government having learnt that the authority granted by the Court of Sudder Adawlut in March last to the Judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts to leave their Stations during the annual adjournment, is considered not to be applicable to the servants of those Courts, the Governor in Council by a Resolution under date the 9th instant, has communicated to the Sudder Judges his opinion that the servants of the Courts in question, equally with the Judges presiding over them, should be at liberty to leave their stations during the adjournment, without obtaining any special leave for that purpose ; and that the Courts in fact should be fully closed, due provision being made for the safe custody of the buildings and of the records. It appears to Government that the reasons for which it has been deemed proper to make the annual adjournment a period of complete relaxation in the case of the Judges, apply nearly, if not quite as much, to the case of the Court servants, whose duties though of a different character are often quite as laborious as those of the Judges.—*Times, May* 19.

We mentioned lately that a large stock of silver and copper small coins was in the Treasury and that some difficulty was experienced in getting rid of it, of course "for a consideration." The Railway authorities have been requested to aid Government in their difficulty. The Agent and Manager finds upon enquiry that the probable amount of small coin which his Department could, circulate would be limited to a thousand rupees a month. He thinks however that he can render more effective though indirect assistance to Government by endeavouring to check the continuous flow of small coins in the shape of traffic earnings to the Presidency, to the amount of four of five hundred rupees daily. The Treasurer at Negapatam therefore has requested Station Masters to give in exchange all their available small coins to those who may apply for them at the close of each day. He also suggests that the local authorities should be required to make known to the native merchants and inhabitants in the vicinity of the Railway stations, that change may be had on application to the Station-Masters after the departure of the last passenger train every evening This latter suggestion has been referred by Government for consideration in the Revenue Department.—*Id.*

The Brig Defiance.—We regret to announce that this ship foundered at sea off Trimcomalie the other day ; the passengers and crew have all been saved, having been picked up by another vessel.—*Id., May* 20.

BANGALORE.

For the last few days, we have had several heavy showers of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and on Friday evening last, the electric fluid struck the chimney of the cookroom belonging to a house now being built on Conshitutional hill, penetrating right through and injuring three persons.—*Herald, May* 20.

SIND.

A Railway Employe in Trouble.—We understand that driver Walker, in the employ of the Sind Railway, proceeded to Bombay in the *Berenice*, yesterday, to take his trial before the next Criminal Sessions there. His offence consists in being intoxicated while on duty with the up-train to Kotree, on Monday the 11th, as proved in a preliminary examination before Lieut. Grant, Deputy Magistrate, who bound him over for the Sessions.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), May* 20.

Robbery.—Last Friday while the cricketers of the United Eleven and H. M.'s 3rd Bombay Europeans were playing a match, some bats in the possession of the former were claimed by the 3rd. It was then discovered that three bats had been sold for Rs. 4 to a young civilian by a soldier of the corps named Wright, who has since been found out as having stolen them, and is now to be tried by Court Martial for the act. The same man is suspected of having stolen a watch belonging to Mr. Thomson from Mr. Simmons's house where Mr. T. was stopping, as it was missed immediately after the servants noticed the soldier leaving the compound while the inmates were absent. Further the same individual was seen hawking about a revolver for sale the other day which appeared to have come mysteriously into his possession.—*Id.*

Chamber of Commerce.—A General Meeting of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, the 12th instant, when Mr. William Nicol, of the firm of Fleming and Co., was elected Chairman, to whom all correspondence on the business of the Chamber should in future be addressed.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It is with extreme regret that we record the death of Colonel Keith Young, C. B. which sad event, we are informed, occurred, at Simlah, on Saturday last. The deceased officer was to have been buried this morning (the 20th). Colonel Young's death is a very serious loss, which the Government will have some difficulty in repairing. He was an extremely clear-headed man, and admirably fitted for the discharge of those very important duties which were entrusted to him. Many as may be the candidates for the now vacant appointment, it will be no easy task to find an officer so thoroughly competent and experienced as was Colonel Keith Young.—*Mofussilite, May* 20.

We regret to hear that Cholera prevails in the Rhotuk district, to a very great extent, as well as at Goorgaon. At Dayrah, also, there have been some cases. Three sepoys, and two women, belonging to the Sirmoor Battalion, have recently died of this epidemic We are glad to hear that no new cases have been since reported,—the corps having been moved from Deyrah to the Kalunga hill.—*Id.*

We are very sorry to hear from Jounpore under date the 17th, that Lieutenant Garston, a Police officer there, was shot the day before, the 16th, by some 'scoundrel' in the district. Our informant adds, that a prisoner was let out of jail a few days ago by the police guard.

Another letter, received this morning, says Lieut. Garston is doing well. We congratulate him on his escape.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 20.

The man called the Rao Shaib, captured near Jummoo the other day, it appears has a good deal to answer for. Evidence of the best description has been obtained, as our Allahabad correspondent tells us of his having been ruler of Bithoor during the Nana's government at Cawnpore, and while there he put to death several Europeans, who were brought to him, having been caught on the way from Futtyghur to Cawnpore. —*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

We have authentic intelligence from Cabul contained in a communication which left that place on the 5th instant. The following are the particulars bearing date May 4th :—

"The Ameer had reached Mookur five marches west of Ghuznie and expected to reach Candahar in ten days —Sirdar Jumah Khan still holds out in Turboorah. Sultan Jan is at Furrah ; he has written deprecating the Ameer's displeasure and recommending that Furrah be made over to the exiled Candahar chiefs. The Ameer replied that he intended to see Herat before the matter closed.

The Governor of Mushed had written to Sultan Jan to say that he had attacked the Cabul Government without consulting Persia, and when, too, his help was wanted against the Turkomans, recommended his desisting. This communication is said to have perplexed Sultan Jan who has not answered.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 17.

Cabool, 27*th April*.—"A letter from the Ameer, enclosing an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, and a letter for Sirdar Mohamed Uzzul Khan, was received to-day from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from a place, named Muddan on the Kandahar road. 'Read your brother Mohamed Shurreef's urzee,' says the Ameer in his letter to Shere Allee Khan, 'and see how Mohamed Ameen Khan has behaved towards Mohamed Surreef. After you have done with it send it in original with mine to Sirdar Mohamed Uzzul Khan to Tookistan. The following formed the contents of Mohamed Shureef's urzee, which was opened and perused by Shere Allee Khan :—' I have often written to Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to join me with his troops at Gurrisk, to enable me to make an attack on Saloo Khan, the Hakim of Rush, but in vain, as the Sirdar, instead of complying with my request, has always told me in reply that he would not stir from Kushuck until the Ameer had arrived at Kandahar. He also advises me not to march but to wait for the Ameer's orders. Had Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan sent me the reinforcement I have applied for to him in time, Furrah would not have been lost.' Sirdar Shere Allee Khan got very much annoyed when he perused the above urzee, and after he had done so when he read the Ameer's letter for Sirdar Mohamed Uzzul Khan, the contents of which were not read out.

28*th April*.—On Sirdar Mohamed Auzim's servant presenting the Ameer's order for thirty thousand rupees, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, ordered Sufdur Ally Khan, the officer in charge of the treasure chest, to send the amount to the Sirdar's house. Mirza Abid Khan, the confidential servant of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, waited on Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and informed him, that he had dispatched the letters which he had given him the other day for his master, to Toorkistan, and asked the Sirdar if he were to forward the answer of the letter when received, direct to the Ameer ?

'It's of no use of your putting such a question to me now, when the Ameer has written to Ufzul Khan to march with his troops direct to Heerat,' replied Shere Allee Khan, 'who knows what the Ameer's intentions are ? He has sent such instructions to Ufzul Khan, that it makes every one doubtful of his designs.'

It is now ascertained that the Ameer has written to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan to march with all his troops and the Jumshedee Hazara people direct to Heerat, at which place, he says, 'Please God I will join and see Ufzul Khan and his troops.' It is ascertained by a letter received from Meer Mohib Allee, the Hakim of Yakka Oolung, that Meer Nasur Beg and the sons of Hussun Sirdar, with twelve thousand sowars and sepoys of the Dabzungee Hazara people, had gone over to Soolan Ahmed Jan to Heerat. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was very much astonished to hear this, and ordered the letter to be sent to the Ameer in original.

20*th April*.—It had been resolved by Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to leave Cabool for the Ameer's Camp to-day when all on a sudden he was taken ill. The Sirdar, being unable to sit or walk, retired to his seraglio. The bakeers, who were sent for there and then, prescribed for and bled the Sirdar who then felt better. Sirdars Mahomed Auzim Khan, Wully Mohamed Khan and other Khans went to see him in the seraglio, and after they found he was doing well, Sirdar Mohamed Osman Khan left Cabool for Kandahar. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan broke up the durbar, and went to see his brother Sirdar Shere Allee Khan. A certain quantity of grain, oil and cash was given as charity to the poor. Forty thousand rupees were ordered to the Ameer's camp. A rumour is afloat in Cabool, that thirty thousand Persian troops have arrived at Heerat. The Ameer has written pressingly to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan on the subject and has requested him to leave for Kandahar as soon as possible. 'It is true,' says the Ameer, that Persian troops had arrived at Heerat, and that Sooltan Ameer Jan, who has gone to Furrah for two or three days on business, was expected back to join his camp on the Gurrishk road.

30*th April*.—Aulegjah Mahomed Ruffeek Khan, whose urzee enclosed in the Ameer's letter, was received today by Sirdar Shere Ally, writes as follows from Gurrishk :—'As directed by the Ameer, I with my troops, marched out from Kandahar to join Mahomed Shurreef Khan at Gurrisik, and was surprised to receive the following order from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan on my arrival at Kushuck. Do not go to Gurrisik, wait here until the Ameer has arrived at Kandahar, and if you go, take care of Sirdar Yarsuf, as Soolan Ahmed Jan is quite ignorant of our movements. If he be aware of your marching to Gurrishk he will certainly make an attack on that place and then you will repent of the movement. In spite of all his threats and orders, I insisted upon continuing my march towards Gurrishk. I arrived at the place all right. Mohamed Shurreef Khan, was pleased at my arrival, has given me the charge of Gurrishk camp at Gurrishk.' On perusing the above urzee Sirdar Shere Allee said, 'It is all right now that Mahomed Ruffeek Khan has reached Gurrishk, he and Shurreef Khan will be able to make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the place.' Sirdar Shere Allee, looking at the Mootoufee, said, 'I think I should leave for Kandahar.' 'Not for the next two or three days' replied the Mootoufee 'as the Sirdar had not quite recovered of the sickness, and it is not safe to travel in his state.' 'Never mind the sickness,' said Shere Allee Khan, 'I would rather go and remain two or three days at Muzzung and Killa Kazee than in Cabool.' Accordingly the Sirdar, with his sowars marched from Cabool for Kandahar. The Sirdar travelled in a jampan, and is encamped to-day at Muzzung.

1*st May*.—Sirdar Shere Allee Khan being informed that some merchants had arrived from Heerat via Candahar sent for them and asked them how things were going on in Heerat. The following is the account of one of the merchants :—'It is more than a month since we left Heerat. The day we were leaving it was rumoured that about fifty thousand Persian troops were expected at Heerat in two or three days. Meer Ufzul Khan had charge of Furrah, and was collecting supplies for an army at that place. He was paying cash to corn dealers, &c., himself. Sooltan Ahmed Jan was two marches this side of Furrah, about twelve thousand of his troops were encamped at Tamanee, Furrah and the Bulwa desert. Mohamed Ukrum Khan, the son of Ubdoolah Khan, Ucbuczkee, was also encamped in the desert with fifteen hundred sowars. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan with his troops was at Gurrisik, and Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan at Kushuck. We informed the Ameer of all the above facts the day his camp was at Killa. Shere Mohamed Ghoolam Mohaynoodeen Khan had gone to Seestan to collect mercenary troops. The day we passed Sevin in Jan's Camp we did not see one Persian in the Camp, but it is true that the Persian troops were expected at Heerat.' Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was informed that the Kohistanee troops had marched for Kandahar, *viâ* Pooghman and Shurgroee. Sir Mohamed Auzim Khan is preparing himself to march to Kandahar, and thus Surwar Khan was set at liberty. It has been raining heavily in and about Cabool, which has caused the river to rise considerably.

3*rd May*.—Sirdar Mahomed Alee Khan with his *chobdars* went to the river, and as in consequence of the flood almost all the shops were closed, and many houses had been swept away, the Sirdar ordered the Mooradkhanees, Bala Hissarees, and the people of the Killa of Mohamed Khan, &c, to collect stones and to build a bund from the Hazara Chundool fort to the fort of Mahomed Khan. The Sirdar himself remained there till two o'clock watching the work.

It has been mentioned before, that Aulegjah Mohamed Jan Khan, the son of Mohamed Jaufur Khan Mooradkhanee, had been taken prisoner by Sooltan Ahmed Jan. It is now ascertained by the Ameer's letter to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, that the Auleejah had been offered by Sooltan Ahmed Jan a very respectable situation, but this Kuzulbaush chief, instead of being conciliated by the offer of Sooltan Jan gave him the following reply :—

'I would prefer the dry bread of the Ameer to all the enjoyments of Heerat.' When Sooltan Jan could not induce him to accept his offer he told Mohamed Jan Khan, that out of all the Affghan races the Kuzulbaush were the truest and most honest. Sooltan Jan gave him a grand khillut, and told him to go where he liked. Mohamed Jan Khan arrived at Gurrishk and reported what had happened between him and Sooltan Ahmed Jan to the Ameer. The Ameer was much pleased when he heard it and ordered a grand khillut and a valuable horse to be sent to the Kuzulbaush chief. The Ameer has now a great regard for the Kuzulbaush chiefs."—*Delhi Gazette, May* 20.

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